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INTRODUCTION

114 1. This series of monographs was prepared under contract HRAF-2 Indiana-1 by members of the faculty and staff of Indiana University's Graduate Program in Uralic and Asian Studies, and under the auspices of the Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics. The undersigned, Chairman of the Program and of the Research Center, served as Principal Investigator. Ruth C. Heffner co-ordinated the project and was its general Editor. Other participants included, on the research staff -- Victor E. Hanzeli, Ken Ishimoto (deceased), Igor Kopytoff (Northwestern University), Nicholas Mihailoff-Shelly, Eeva Kangasmaa Minn, Felix J. Oinas, Alo Raun, Linda Raun, and Joseph Strmecki; and as cartographers -- Joan Harris, Robert Mayfield, and John Ray. The author or authors chiefly responsible for each handbook are indicated on the title of each particular monograph.

128 2. The contract required that a topical format (Annex "A") be followed, wherever applicable. This requirement was, naturally, complied with, even though, from a purely scholarly point of view, a sharply different arrangement of the data, and of their interpretation, would have been more desirable.

3. The staff feel that the severe limitations of time and the inaccessibility of certain important resources resulted in a product which could be considerably bettered, given a more

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leisurely approach. The staff, of course, appreciate the circumstances which necessitated rapid completion of their monographs, but urge that these handbooks be revised and expanded at an early opportunity, as well as kept up to date, to insure both comprehensive coverage and the availability of information that is always timely and accurate.

4. Because of the pressure of time and the fact that the members of the research team are not native speakers of the English language, some of the manuscripts, despite editing, lack stylistic polish; occasional lapses from the idiomatic will, it is hoped, be eliminated from future versions, In no case do these faults obscure the meaning or distort the substance of the information.

5. The scholarly stimulation afforded by the researches undertaken for this project was not materially lessened by the obligation upon the staff to respond to the stringently specific requirements of the contract. While the peoples and languages of the Uralic group have been under continuous investigation at Indiana University for the past twelve years, work by our team on these monographs doubtless tended to enhance further the development of this field at this member institution of the Human Relations Area Files, Inc. whose assistance in providing this splendid opportunity is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Thomas A. Sebeok
July 1955

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In Czechoslovakia: Mátyusföldiek 167
Csallóköziek 162
Barkók
Cserhátiak

In Yugoslavia: Szlavónisiak

Bearing in mind the large number of nomadic peoples who, since the dawn of history, have sought shelter in the fertile Carpathean Basin, one can hardly overestimate the extent of hybridization of the latter's present inhabitants, the Magyars. The different racial types, sub-types and their combinations occur in whimsical discordance as we move from one part of Hungary to another. Anthropometric means vary excessively not only from county to county, but from one village to another. Even on the isolated "ethnic islands" there is no way to pin down a single racial type or sub-type characteristic of the entire region; all we can observe is that, there, certain traits or combinations of traits appear more numerous than elsewhere. It is therefore useless to try to assign differing racial characteristics to the ethnic regions listed above; such easy distinctions do not exist. 144

The racial classification of the inhabitants of Hungary is still but a half-labored field with frighteningly complex tasks ahead. Fortunately, since the publication of Bartucz's pioneering Anthropology of the Magyars 144 114

[See cat. 162, pp. 28-30 -- Analyst]

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(Vol. IV of Magyar földmagyar faj, [Budapest]: Egyetemi Nyomda [1938]) we have a fair overall view of the problems involved, as well as a good general source of metric data along with their careful interpretation.

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To begin with generalities, the mean stature of the Magyar men is 167 cm. In like manner, 31.64 per cent of the male population belong to the tall-medium stature group (166.0-169.9 cm.), while the short-medium group (160.0-164.9 cm.) is represented by 23.37 per cent. Short-medium and tall-medium statures are met with in the entire area; together they represent 54.01 per cent of the male population.

Tall statures (170.0-179.9 cm.) are notable in the southern and western parts of Transdanubia and in Budapest, where their ratio can be as high as 40 per cent. This group constitutes 29 per cent of the grand total.

Only 13.55 per cent of the population belongs to the short group (150.0-159.9 cm.). They can be found most densely in the following areas: Borsod, Hajdu, Sárbogárd, Somogy, Nógrád; but even there, they never reach 20 per cent of the total.

The mean stature for Magyar women is 156.1 cm., and the topographical distribution of the female height groups corresponds to that of the men.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1h, Sociological Background

SOCIAL VALUES AND PATTERNS OF LIVING

In their basic features, the customs and ways of life of 183 177
the Magyar peasants differ little from those of the surrounding, chiefly Slavic, peoples. There has always been a comparatively free interchange of ideas in the Danube basin which has resulted in multilateral borrowing between the Magyars and other peoples. Superstition especially, most of them originating in primitive Weltanschauungen are common to most European peoples and the Hungarian stock of superstitions has but a few features distinctly Magyar or Oriental.

Nevertheless, the language barrier between the Finno-Ugric Magyars and the neighboring Slavs has favored a certain acclimatization or adjustment in the development of Magyar forms of international motifs. Another force which also served to differentiate certain Magyar customs and beliefs was the Catholicism of the Magyars as opposed to the Orthodoxy of some of their neighbors.

The literature on Hungarian folk customs is quite voluminous 183 114
(the Magyarság Néprajza discusses fifteen customs and beliefs pertaining to nursing alone) and any attempt to summarize it is doomed to arbitrariness and incompleteness. On the other hand, this literature is merely descriptive and often lacks precision as to the local

183 114 distribution and the extent of penetration of the folkloric phenomena it discusses. The following pages will reflect the same lack.

123 The customs and beliefs of the Magyars, like those of other peoples, can be reduced to the necessities of life as their source; at their origin, they were highly utilitarian and aimed specifically at securing a plentiful crop and assuring the fertility of animals and human beings by means of appropriate actions which became customary through the ages. Upon the disappearance of the old beliefs underlying these actions, these customs were still observed as mere formalities until finally they disappeared altogether. Many Hungarian customs have disappeared in this manner or are in the process of disappearing, devoid of their original meaning. Some customs, however, received a new impetus with the spread of Christianity, which gave new meaning to the ancient forms. The social values and patterns of living of the Magyar peasants are, accordingly, based upon a mixture of customs which are respected either because "that's how my grandfather used to do it" or because they are believed to be pious and Christian actions, and no one but the folklorist realizes their hidden paganism.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1p, Sociological Background

HEALTH AND SANITATION

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Diet and dietary habits. No complete and scholarly study of the Magyar diet has yet been published. Only a few descriptive articles are available and no one has ever attempted to treat the subject historically.

The diet of the Magyars is characterized by variety and tastiness. Bread is generally baked out of pure wheat flour which may be blended with rye, corn or potato. In periods of grain shortage, the percentage of these additives may be increased to a considerable extent and other flours (barley, millet, or oat) may be added. Another source of starch is the great variety of farinaceous products (noodles, pastes), boiled either in soups or in salted water. In the latter case they are savored with jam, nuts, cottage cheese or roasted cabbage. The shortening almost exclusively used in Magyar kitchens is lard. Butter may be used sporadically during Lent, but exceptionally poor people have to rely upon vegetable oils.

Although no figures are available, it has been generally accepted that the Magyars eat more meat than their neighbors. In order of importance, pork, mutton, beef, fish, veal and fowl are the main

3:Kemeny G-5 (1945-48)1952 EC1 Hungary EC1

FOREWORD

DR GEORGE KEMÉNY has special qualifications for writing on the subject of the Hungarian Three-year Plan of 1947–9. Having taught Economics at the University of Budapest, he joined the editorial staff of the *Pester Lloyd* on its financial side. He thus acquired twenty years' experience of the higher form of financial journalism, and then became Under-Secretary for Finance in the Hungarian Coalition Government from 1945 till 1948, when he left the country for political reasons.

He thus combines the outlook of an economist with direct experience of Government in the years in which the Plan was formed and enacted, and, being now in England, he has written the present work under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Planning in its many aspects has been very much in the public eye in recent years. In the early years of the Soviet Union the need was felt of some central direction of the various productive enterprises for which the State had assumed the responsibility. It is the essential characteristic of products (whether goods or services) to meet a need, whether it be the need of an individual consumer, the need of a producer for some further process of production, or a need of the community for some common purpose, such as administration or defence. When the State assumes the responsibility for producing, it must decide how its productive resources are to be allocated among all the competing needs: it must decide how much of each product is to be supplied.

The Soviet Union embodied its decisions on these matters in the first Five-year Plan of 1928. The aim was the industrialization of the country, and particularly the development of its war potential through the expansion of the heavy industries. Successive Five-year Plans have followed.

As Dr Kemény points out, the conditions in Hungary in 1947 were different. Some important industries had been nationalized (as they have been in some countries of the West), but the greater part of industry was still in the hands of private enterprise. It was only after the Plan had started that nationalization was extended to include almost the whole of manufacturing industry and wholesale trading.

Therefore, at the outset, the Plan was concerned with producers and traders who were carrying on business on a profit-

14: Evans S-3 (1950) 1953 EC1 Hungary EC1

The Head of the Hungarian People's Republic shakes hands with the representative of the Bench of Catholic Bishops.

Preface

In September, 1951, I was privileged to be the guest of the Reformed Church of Hungary for 10 days. I was one of a delegation of French and British Ministers of Religion who had been invited to Hungary to see for themselves what the country was like. We visited schools, hospitals, universities, factories, farms and churches.

In one university—Miskolc—we saw about 200 of the builders, who had only started on the building the previous November, actually attending lectures as students of physics. They were most attentive to the lecturer. They looked somewhat glum